

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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第七十一年七月廿八日一千八百零七年

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1882.

日三十一年六月

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ADAM, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENDY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GAELLEN & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—PEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYL & CO., Square, Singapore. G. HIRSCHEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS. A. DE MELLO & CO., Siccawei. CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow. HEDD & CO., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.

" 6 " " 4% "

" 12 " " 6% "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....\$2,100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. L. DALBYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—W. REINERS, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq.

A. P. McEWEN, Esq.

A. MOYLAN, Esq.

F. D. SASSON, Esq.

Chief Manager, Hongkong, Thomas Jackson, Esq.

Manager, Shanghai, Ewen Cameron, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " " 5 per cent. "

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Draws granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, March 22, 1882.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergerac, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MAREUILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application; grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World; and transacts every description of Banking, Exchange Business.

F. COCHINARD, Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 3, 1882.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling.

of which is paid up £100,000.

Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000.

Annual Income £260,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, October 15, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. CHARLES KAHN in our Firm CHASED on the 30th April, 1882.

REISS & CO.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882.

AUCTIONS.

POSTPONEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY,

the 29th July, 1882, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,

(Under Bill of Sale),

BALANCE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE

of MESSRS. NOOR MAHOMED KHAMISA & CO.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 26, 1882.

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Hongkong, July 26, 1882.

POSTPONEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY,

the 29th July, 1882, at 3 p.m., on the Promises,

(IN SIX SEPARATE LOTS.)

1st Lot.—One HOUSE in QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, No. 147, Registered as the REMAINING PORTION of SECTION G of MARINE LOT No. 63.

2nd Lot.—One HOUSE in BONHAM STRAND, No. 117, Registered as SECTION A of MARINE LOT No. 161.

3rd Lot.—One HOUSE in QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, No. 50, Registered as SUBSECTION NO. 1, of SECTION A of INLAND LOT 366.

4th Lot.—One HOUSE in WEST STREET, Tai-ping-shan, No. 41, Registered as INLAND LOT 223, (Section.)

5th Lot.—One HOUSE in NEW WEST STREET, Tai-ping-shan, No. 53, Lot. 224, (Section.)

6th Lot.—Three HOUSES in SQUARE STREET, Tai-ping-shan, Nos. 58, 60 & 62, Registered as INLAND LOT No. 278.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 24, 1882.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF VERY HANDSOME AND VALUABLE

ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND SHANGHAI-MADE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE, MIRRORS,

PAINTINGS, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY,

the 4th August, 1882, at 2 p.m., at No. 2, GAGE STREET,

The whole of the

VERY HANDSOME AND VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

comprising—

SILK and WOOL COOVED DRAWING-ROOM

SUITE; COTTAGE PIANO, by SWARICK;

VERY HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, quite new; LARGO GILT MANTLE MIRRORS, BOMBAR CARVED WATNOT, MABLE-TOP TABLE, ENGLISH-MADE CHIFFONIER, PLATE-GLASS BACK AND DOORS, WATER COLORS, OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS.

SATSUMA and YEDDO VASES, STATUETTES, ORNAMENTS, CRYSTAL and BRONZE GAZELLES, &c., &c.

MABLE-TOP TEAK SIDEBOARD, PLATE-GLASS BACK SOLID MAHOGANY EXTENSION DINING TABLE, CHAIRS, PINE and GOLD ENBOSSED DINNER SET, complete; TURQUOISE and GOLD DESERT SET, GLASS and PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.

VERY HANDSOME BEDROOM SUITE, quite new, made by Messrs. HALL & HOLT, Shanghai, comprising: WALNUT and MAHOGANY BEDSTEAD, with SPRING MATRESS, &c., CHEST of DRAWERS, DRESSING TABLE, with MIRROR and WARDROBE to MATCH; AMERICAN SOLID MAHOGANY BEDSTEAD, with AMERICAN WALNUT INLAID MARBLE-TOP WASHING STAND and DRESSING TABLE; WARDROBES, with PLATE-GLASS DOORS; SILK and WOOL COVERED COUCH and EASY CHAIRS, HANDSOME LACE CURTAINS, BRAIS POLES, DOUBLE WASHING SET, SHANGHAI BATE, LADY'S EVENING CHAIRS, AMERICAN COOKING STOVE, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale, and the Articles will be on view on Thursday, the 3rd August.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 25, 1882.

FOR SALE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

BLUE BUILDINGS BLOCK.

MARINE LOT No. 65, containing 4

Substantially Built HOUSES and 4

LARGE GRANITE GODOWNS in the PRAYA EAST, and 17 CHINESE HOUSES in QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

The above Property will be Sold in One Lot or in 4 separate Lots of One House and 1 Godown in a Lot, and the 17 HOUSES in another Lot.

For Price and Particulars, apply to

LEONG LUEN PO,

or to

J. M. GUEDES,

2. That I honestly believed, when the article headed "Tragic Power" was published, that it was a fair and legitimate piece of satirical criticism on the sketch of Mr. Bandmann's life in *Men of the Time*, which had been published in the local papers a few weeks previously, and that I had not the slightest reason to believe that anything therein contained could possibly be construed as a reflection upon Mr. Bandmann's private character.

3. That the imputations in the paragraph of June 14 were fairly made in the belief that their truth would remain undisputed, but I honestly believed that I was in law privileged to defend myself in the manner adopted from the gratuitous, slanderous, and insulting attacks of the prosecutor.

4. That after the case was committed for trial by the Magistrate, the prosecutor continued almost daily in various places in this Colony using insulting and opprobrious terms towards myself and my newspaper, doing everything in his power to injure me with the public and preventing me, had I felt so inclined, from taking any steps to public apology.

5. That I express my sincere regret for having violated the law, and unjustly and illegally aspersed the character of the prosecutor, and respectfully submit myself to the merciful consideration of the Court.

Mr. Francis, resuming, said they had no affidavit of aggravation, but he would ask his Lordship's permission to put in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the 19th and 20th July, containing a report of that trial, and would call his Lordship's attention to what he was afraid, would be considered a very serious matter indeed. Mr. Fraser-Smith in publishing a report of this trial had absolutely omitted to print or publish one single syllable of the evidence given by Mr. Bandmann or by any of the witnesses called on his behalf, and had not even mentioned the fact in his report of the trial of their having been called. Mr. Francis did not think it was necessary for him to add any remark with reference to that. He would also ask his Lordship's permission to put in the paper of 21st July containing an article by Mr. Fraser-Smith. In connection with it, he would call his Lordship's attention to these few lines:—"As a matter of law the verdict was entered. The recommendation by the jury of the defendant to the merciful consideration of the Court, on the grounds that he had received provocation, and had published the articles before him in substance to be true, was a moral victory for the defendant."

His Lordship to defendant: Do you wish to say anything?

Mr. Fraser-Smith said he could only say that he could not comprehend the object of the learned counsel in referring to the report of the evidence in the trial which appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph*. Had he received notice that these papers were to be put in, he should have taken steps to offer some explanation. (Mr. Smith) did not comprehend the object of the reference.

His Lordship said Mr. Smith had reported to give a report of what took place in that Court. He had put in all the evidence that was given by the various witnesses on his own behalf regarding Mr. Bandmann's treatment of him, but in his Lordship's understanding, he had put in none of the evidence of Mr. Bandmann or of anybody called in his behalf.

Mr. Fraser-Smith said it was the first time he had heard of it, he was not aware of it before.

His Lordship said if it had been done purposely, it was an exceedingly wrong thing to do. His (Mr. Smith) would make it appear to the world that he had brought evidence against Mr. Bandmann's character, to which Mr. Bandmann had made no reply.

Mr. Fraser-Smith said that the *Hongkong Telegraph*, being published at four in the afternoon, the trials were necessarily concluded, in fact the eloquent address of the learned counsel was disposed of in two or three lines. They were not in the habit of publishing state news, and if the evidence given by Mr. Bandmann was not in the *Telegraph*, it was stale.

His Lordship pointed out that the evidence of Mr. Ogden, Mr. Inman, Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Ogden had been given in full. Mr. Bandmann was examined to rebut that evidence. He called Miss Beaufort, and one or two other witnesses, but there was no notice of that in his (Mr. Smith's) paper.

Mr. Fraser-Smith said that having been in attendance at Court during the trial he had been unable to look after the newspaper himself.

His Lordship: You say it was entirely inadvertently omitted?

Mr. Fraser-Smith said he could assure his Lordship it was. He was not aware until that moment that the evidence had not appeared.

Mr. Fraser-Smith said that in addressing his Lordship on the subject, he did not propose to say anything with reference to the plea of justification which had been filed in connection with the case, or the evidence called to support it, or the proceedings during the trial, as they must be thoroughly before his Lordship's mind. There was not the least necessity to call his Lordship's attention to the fact that in point of law the plea of justification, however in the very last moment, and emphasized in Mr. Fraser-Smith's final address to the jury, was a matter of aggravation. With reference to the report published on the 19th and 20th of July, he would call his Lordship's attention to the fact that the report terminated in this way. After giving the whole of the evidence of the 19th—he had given the whole evidence of Mr. Ogden, Mr. Inman, of Mr. Schmidt, Mr. D'Orsay Ogden, of Mr. James Parker, of Mr. James Hodge, and mentioned the fact that Mr. George Murray Bain was put in the witness box, but that no evidence was given by him—he then went on to report that Mr. Fraser-Smith said that was his case, and that the Court adjourned for fifteen. The next thing was Mr. Fraser-Smith's speech in addressing the jury, which occupied two columns, and in which he repeated every slanderous statement made against Mr. Bandmann, yet he could not spare one line to say that evidence was called for. The defense. There was only one thing which could be said on his side, and that was, that he seemed to be totally ignorant of his duties as a journalist. The right to publish reports of Courts of Justice depended on their being given wholly and entirely. The paper of the 21st of July, he (Mr. Francis) simply put in for this purpose. Mr. Bandmann had been on his trial just as much as Mr. Fraser-Smith. He came there to vindicate his character, and the jury had done that to a considerable extent, but persons looking into a trial case such as this would look not only to see what was the verdict of the jury but to see what was the opinion of the presiding judge, and the sentence passed would mark that opinion. He asked his Lordship to mark clearly by the sentence he would pronounce his sense of the wanton, unfeeling, and malicious nature of the libels published by Mr. Fraser-Smith, of the character of his conduct subsequent to the libels, and of the complete failure of any proof given in that Court to sustain one title of the charges that Mr. Fraser-Smith deliberately made and reported not once but several times with reference to Mr. Bandmann. It was only with a view to Mr. Bandmann's character, to his future vindication, that he asked that his Lordship should mark his

sense of such proceedings by an adequate sentence, that Mr. Bandmann might hereafter be able to say that not only was Mr. Fraser-Smith found guilty by the verdict of the jury, but that his Lordship believed, so far as he could judge of his (Mr. Smith's) character that he really believed he was guilty. In advancing the defense he did; but at the same time his Lordship was bound to take into consideration in passing sentence '6 and '7 Victoria, which provided that where justification was pleaded it had to be considered whether or not the evidence was an aggravation. His Lordship's opinion in this case it was an aggravation; he was willing to believe that the evidence given on Mr. Bandmann's behalf was inadvertently left out of the paper, and would not take it into consideration in passing sentence; but this was a case in which His Lordship felt that the sentence which must be passed could not be a light one. Mr. Bandmann himself was entitled to some consideration, and although he did not press for a heavy sentence, he (Mr. Bandmann) asked though his counsel for such a sentence as would make the gravity of the offence which he (Mr. Smith) had committed, and unless a deterrent sentence were passed the effect of trial in Court would merely be to encourage other people to take the law into their own hands as he (Mr. Smith) had done in this case. His Lordship had certainly considered the sentence he should pass upon him, and he thought it must be one of imprisonment. There had not been very many cases of libel in that Court within the last few years, and therefore it was not for him to go so far as the law allowed. The sentence of the Court would be that he (Mr. Smith) would be imprisoned for two months, and so far as his Lordship had any voice in the matter he would be treated as a first class misdemeanour. His Lordship said he might have given him a longer sentence, but thought the one given would be sufficient. He had taken into consideration the season of the year.

Mr. Francis said he suppressed it was unnecessary to say anything about costs. His Lordship said costs were provided for in '6 and '7 Victoria.

Some argument then ensued as to the questions which were to be put to the jury, in which the Attorney General contented that there was a question of intention, whether by the plaintiffs' acquiescence in allowing the defendant to take employment with Messrs MacEwan Frickel & Co, and Messrs J. G. Smith & Co, they intended to waive their rights to prohibit the defendant from entering into any trade on his own account. It might have been that if the defendant had still remained in the capacity of book-keeper to the firm mentioned that they would have waived their rights so far. He then went on to say that as he was instructed he would be able to prove that the defendant had, within the last few months, commenced, in a small way, a drapery and in a somewhat irregular way business on his own account. He had entered into several business transactions and dealt in the same goods as the plaintiffs dealt in. He had taken advantage of the concession which had been granted him, and somewhat unconsciously passed forward the plan of partial acquiescence in his defense.

Alexander Finlay Smith said he knew the defendant who had entered into his service in September 1874. He was formerly in the employ of Messrs Sayle & Co. He was engaged in the capacity of book-keeper to the firm.

Cross-examined by Mr. Francis:—Witness said that his brother was in partnership with him during the time Mr. Humphreys was in his employ. They were in business as ship-chandlers and storekeepers, also doing business as merchants and commission agents.

The firm were in the habit of importing quantities of goods for the Chinese.

He had been granted him a longer sentence, but thought the one given would be sufficient. He had taken into consideration the season of the year.

Mr. Francis said he suppressed it was unnecessary to say anything about costs.

His Lordship said costs were provided for in '6 and '7 Victoria.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
(Before Sir G. Philippe, Chief Justice.)

Thursday, July 27.

SAYLE AND CO. v. E. W. G. HUMPHREYS.

The Attorney General (the Hon. E. L. O'Malley), instructed by Messrs. Breton and Wotton, appeared for the plaintiff; and Messrs. Francis and Mackean, instructed by Messrs. Stephens and Holmes, represented the defendant.

The following gentlemen were accompanied as a Jury: Messrs. J. E. Squier, H. W. F. Darby, C. C. Cohen, M. C. Rozario, W. F. Darby, T. Jackson, and J. K. Davis.

The Attorney General said the plaintiffs believed them to be true, which he urged in mitigation of punishment, he must be aware that there were three classes of libel in the Act, 6 and 7 of Victoria. The first was for publishing or threatening to publish a libel for the purpose of extorting money. That was punishable with three years' imprisonment with or without hard labour. The second, for malicious or defamatory libel, knowing the same to be false; that was punishable with any term not exceeding two years, and such fine as the Court might award. The third was for maliciously publishing any defamatory libel, the punishment for which was fine or imprisonment, or both as the Court might award. In this case it was the third offence which was charged. He had been charged with the second the jury could have found him guilty of simply publishing a defamatory libel; that was what publishing the article was for, and the defendant agreed to enter the plaintiffs' service as clerk in Hongkong for four years. The defendant was engaged in England, and at the time of his engagement he entered into an agreement with the partners of the firm of Messrs. Sayle & Co., an agreement which the Attorney General believed was a very ordinary kind of agreement for parties to enter into under similar circumstances. The Attorney General then read the plaintiffs' petition, which set forth that a memorandum agreement was drawn up between the plaintiffs and the defendant on the 10th March 1870, in which the defendant agreed to enter the plaintiffs' service as clerk in Hongkong for four years. The defendant was engaged in England, and at the time of his engagement he entered into an agreement with the partners of the firm of Messrs. Sayle & Co., an agreement which the Attorney General believed was a very ordinary kind of agreement for parties to enter into under similar circumstances.

Cross-examined by Mr. Francis:—The goods were got out on commission.

Alli Mahomed Khanis said he was a dealer in drapery, and had purchased from the defendant several since recently.

Cross-examined by Mr. Francis:—He had received the goods on commission, and had similar dealings with Messrs. MacEwan Frickel & Co. and Mr. J. G. Smith. He had bought the same goods from Messrs. Sayle & Co.

G. R. Launert said he had sold a considerable quantity of blacking similar to that produced for the defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Francis:—Not long ago he sold a quantity of cloth, two pieces, by auction from Mr. J. G. Smith & Co. He had never been called a draper, although he had imported cloth and dealt in drapery goods. Messrs. Sayle & Co. had begun in the wholesale business to his knowledge, almost from the time they commenced.

He considered that a draper was a person who dealt in the retail business, while he thought a man who sold shirts by the hundred and so forth was an outfitter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Francis:—The goods were got out on commission.

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Cross-examined by Mr. Francis:—He had received the goods on commission, and had similar dealings with Messrs. MacEwan Frickel & Co. and Mr. J. G. Smith. He had bought the same goods from Messrs. Sayle & Co.

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Cross-examined by Mr. Francis:—He had received the goods on commission, and had similar dealings with Messrs. MacEwan Frickel & Co. and Mr. J. G. Smith. He had bought the same goods from Messrs. Sayle & Co.

G. R. Launert said he had purchased some umbrellas from the defendant in March last, and forty-four bed-covers in May.

Chu Akwong said he carried on business as a dealer in all kinds of foreign goods at No. 249 Queen's Road. He had bought blacking from the defendant on one occasion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Francis:—He had not bought any goods from Messrs. J. G. Smith & Co. this year.

Wong Pak Lum said he had purchased some umbrellas from the defendant in March last, and forty-four bed-covers in May.

Chu Awi, buyer of the Chung Shing shop in Queen's Road, said he had purchased 1074 yards of coloured flannel from the defendant in March last, and later on 100,000 needles. He had also bought 10 dozen umbrellas, some blacking, a quantity of sailors' caps, several boxes of white thread and other articles.

He had purchased the same goods from the defendant on one occasion.

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He had also bought 10 dozen umbrellas, some blacking, a quantity of sailors' caps, several boxes of white thread and other articles.

He had purchased the same goods from the defendant on one occasion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Francis:—Nearly the whole of the goods purchased from the defendant were bought on commission.

Mr. B. B. D. Sayle said he was a partner of the firm of Sayle & Co. In 1870 Mr. Humphreys was engaged with him.

He had been engaged with him in Hongkong, and after Mr. Bandmann's release he (Mr. Smith) had said that he was not engaged with him.

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THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Tenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are important in the minds of students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China, etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review," care of China Mail Office.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knownledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents column also affords further and greater facilities for the inter-change of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Etal, Bretschneider, Hirth, and Hance, Professor Leggo, and Messrs. Ballou, Watters, Stent, Phillips, McIntyre, Good, Jamie, Son, Faber, Kepach, Parker, Phayre, Giles, and Piton—all well-known names indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$1.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, "Manus, China Mail Office."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review"—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.). "The China Review * * * has an excellent table of contents."—Oriental Empire.

"The Publication always contains subjects of interest to sojourners in the Far East and the present issue will hold favourable if not advantageous comparison, with preceding numbers."—Oriental Empire.

"This number contains several articles of interest and value."—North-China Herald.

"The present number of this periodical, * * * opens with a review of the Foreign Trade of China during 1880. This is rather a new departure for a publication which professes to be purely literary; but considering the comparatively small circulation it enjoys at present among the commercial communities of China, we hail the innovation as likely to recommend the Review to the notice of those who take an interest in few matters beyond mercantile pursuits."—North-China Herald.

"The China Review for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritsch, on "The Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. "Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Goo Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nan-Hun," and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting."—North-China Daily News.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronize."—Chrysanthemum.

"The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. Mr. E. H. Parker's "Short Journeys in Szechuen" are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled "The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which "On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo and Java" might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number."—H. K. Daily Press.

Trübner's "Oriental Record" contains the following notice of the China Review:—

"The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed by late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be expected from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs corps, and the indigenous body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are naturally disposed to be the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freedom of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese statesman of the eleventh century, Su Sung-yu, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be of useful publicity to the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we give great notice to those that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance."

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a *Visitors' Column*, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a **SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY**, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

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Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

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Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid up.	Reserve.	Working Account.	Last Dividend.	Closing Quotations.	Last.
BANKS.								
HK. and S'hai Bank.	40,000	\$ 125	\$ 125	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 63,639.46	40/	*128 %—\$285	[sh.]
INSURANCES.								
Nth.-China Ins.	1,000	TL 2,000	TL 600	TL 250,000	TL 663,706.00	TL 75	TL 1,225	divid.
Yangtze Ins.	1,200	TL 350	TL 250	TL 500,488	TL 18,447.50	18 2/3	TL 500	p. sh.
China Traders Insurance.	400	\$1066.60	500	\$47,000	\$1,928.49	20%	\$1675	"
Coton Ins. Office.	19,092	TL 230	TL 50	TL 100,376	TL 677.42	3%	\$80	"
Chinese Ins. Co.	1,500	\$ 1,000	200	\$ 623,849	\$ 203,403.72	875	\$985 p. share	
HK. Fire Ins.	2,000	\$ 1,000	200	\$ 623,849	\$ 144,530.91	18%	\$320	"
China Fire Ins.	4,000	\$ 500	100	\$ 403,032	\$ 144,530.91	18%	\$320	"
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HK. C. and M. Steamboat.	8,000	\$ 100	\$ 75	\$ 135,000	\$ 18,903.05	5%	*\$106	"
LOANS.								
Chi. Imp.	1874	6,276	6	100	all	8 %	June 30 Dec 31	
1877	16,040	5	100	all	8 %	Feb 28	Aug 31	
1878	3,899	TL 500	all	8 %	April & Oct.			
1881	8,565	TL 500	all	8 %	Jue 16 & Dec 10	24	% prom.	
RATES OF PAYABLE.								
For half year ended 31st Dec., 1881.—Report issued in October, above 1st interim Bonus and Dividend for 1881.—To 30th April, 1882.—For year 1881.—For year 1880.—For half year ended 30th June, 1882.								

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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*; near the Kowloon shore *k*; and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *e*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas